

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1823.

[NO. 472.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows:
Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in
advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823....
William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazar Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.

Paid 84 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823; William Baily vs. Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilksboro, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, C.P.

Paid 82 675

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1823: Alexander Gray, admr. vs. William Thompson and Eve his wife: Judicial attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Thompson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the defendant William Thompson, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, in the town of Lexington, on the fourth Monday of October next, and replevy the property levied on, or plead in the cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Attest, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.

Price adv. \$1 25. 173

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him. He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

Ten Cents Reward.

SAMUEL J. MILLER, an apprentice to me, at the tailoring business, left my service on or about the 1st instant, without my consent, and is supposed to have gone to Buncombe or Haywood counties. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, of fair complexion, and about twenty years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust or employ him, on pain of a prosecution.

G. DICKERSON.

Rutherfordton, 25th Aug. 1823. 372*

Ran away, or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st Sept., a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollectable; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips, of Rockingham county.

* The above fellow, since he was first ad-

vertised, has been confined in Fayetteville jail, from whence I took him on the 18th ult. He again ran away, or was inveigled away, from me, on the 1st day of this month. If it can be made to appear that the said fellow is harbored or befriended by any person, I will give \$100 reward for the discovery of the person who befriends him.

SAMUEL GUY.

Fredell County, Sept. 3, 1823. '70

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 1823.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Philip White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General 7th Brigade
North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS,
130 Sp. Aid-de-Camp.

City Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

THE Subscriber having removed from her late Establishment, at the sign of the Buck, at the corner of King and George streets, to a more central part of the city, both for town and country business, being on East-Bay, and directly opposite to both Fitzsimons' and Chisholm's Wharves, and between the Market and Vendue Range, is now in readiness to accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. She tendered her warmest thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage and friendly support; and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, assured them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. Her rooms are numerous, and being clean and large, are well adapted for satisfaction and health, opening upon the wharves, which present a fine view of the harbour and shipping.—Superadded are the advantages of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed by travelling families in spacious parlours. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets in the city, is airy and salubrious, and attended with the benefit and convenience arising from the important and extensive business at present transacted on the Bay, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. Her Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, her table with the best the Market affords—and her Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. The Cellars are large and convenient, and will be reserved for those who may wish to store their purchases, free of storage. Charges as formerly.

SARAH M'DONALD.

August 2, 1823. 5173

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay Horse, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shod off; he was taken sick the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. 71

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ seven or eight journeymen shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady em-

ploy.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to call on Samuel Reeves, in Salisbury, on or before the 1st day of October next, and settle, otherwise they may call on an officer to settle them.

HENRY SMITH.

Sept. 8, 1823. 372

House for Sale.

WILL sell my House and Lot in Salis-

bury, on accommodating terms.

Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44f

CONVENTION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Randolph County, Sept. 5, 1823.

MR. WHITE: I profess not to be skilful in political anatomy; but am willing, if you think proper, that the following shall occupy a place in the Western Carolinian. I hope some person who is prepared to do it well, will undertake a dissection of our Constitution, with such remarks as will demonstrate to the people the propriety of calling a Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only," is the first article of that part of our constitution called a Declaration of Rights.

What does it mean? let me ask those who are opposed to calling a convention, from a kind of cautious fear that we have not the power, to alter and amend our constitution. Do you believe that all political power was vested in your fathers and Grandfathers, at the time they elected, from among themselves, members to a convention to form the present constitution?—and that from thence forward, until the end of time, no generation has had, or will have, power to alter that superior kind of law called a Constitution?

If our forefathers were people, are we not also people? And if so, why is not the power derivable from us, as much as it ever was from any generation of people?

I hat generation had power to make themselves a convention; and, of course, it would be ours as long as it answered our purpose. But as they did not totally exhaust, and no doubt would not have annihilated political power if they could; and furthermore, as they have said, "That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people," I think we have political power yet, if the present generation call themselves the people, and think that the political power of this day is not in people of 1776, but in themselves, as fully and perfectly as it ever was: and if they think also that we can improve on the labors of the worthy sages and patriots that have gone before us, I ask, where will the "consideration of public services" be found to entitle them to such privileges? I understand the privilege to be very great,—even so great as to put into the power of the Eastern section of the State, (the minority) a perfect control over every thing, small and great, that comes before the Legislature.

Such appears to me to be the operation of the present constitution; inconsistent as it is with itself in the extreme, yet we are told not to alter it, because it is the work of our grandfathers, and they derived political power enough from the people to enable them to favor all things; we having no power, and being very ignorant, ought to conclude that if there had been any better way, our grandfathers would have prescribed it to us, and relieved us from the irksomeness of thinking for ourselves.

There is another part of our constitution which I wish to say something about at this time, because I have not seen the idea mentioned in any publication on the convention question. The constitution promises, "That all free men who have lived in the state one year and paid public tax, are entitled to vote for two members to the House of Representatives,"—the operation of which, being in some measure unfair, and having so much hardship in it, as to cause candidates and those that are highly favorable to the election of such candidate as the circumstances are against, to resort to intrigue and stratagem. The elections for Senators and Representatives to Congress, are not subject to this hardship, because one man can only vote for one candidate.

To explain my idea of the case as it might occur:—Suppose a county to contain 1000 voters, and let there be three candidates in the county,—two of which are in one end of the county, and the third in the opposite end. Then for the sake of illustration, suppose a line was drawn across said county, so as to leave 550 voters in the section where there is but one candidate, and 450 where there are two; and if all in one section give him their votes, he will have 550; the other two will have 450 each, on their own side of the line. But if the second choice of the 550 voters on the side of one, divide their votes equally betwixt the two who live in the opposite extreme, they will each have 725 votes; when, at the same time, the one that has 550, has the wishes of a majority of 100 of his countrymen for him to be the member,—yet he is 175 votes behind the other two, who still lack 100 votes each to make them equal with him (who is left at home) in the opinions and judgment of their constituents.

Such is the operation of our constitution. Do the people of this day believe that the convention that framed and adopted the constitution would have this part of their work as it is, if they had been able to see the bad effect that it has, in producing animosities and bickerings between the people in different extremes of countries? I believe that all things that have any possible tendency to produce disunion among the people, ought to be studiously avoided. Could not this objectionable part of our constitution be altered and amended by a convention, without any difficulty? I hope the convention committee will think of it when they meet at Raleigh in November.

ASBESTOS.

"INVENTION OF PRINTING."

BRUSSELS, JULY 13.—The secular feast of the invention of printing was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlum, with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was open at 8 o'clock, and more than 3000 persons took their seats in the greatest order. The retinue arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chants. Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlum had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tellius succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, which they left at half past two, for the hour, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which were stated; one in Latin and the other in the national language. The arms of Harlum, as well as those of the family of Coster, were also placed in it. The poet Arntzenius recited a beautiful poem on the inauguration feast. The government of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and beautiful fireworks succeeded the banquet; the banquet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. New feasts were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

The Farmer.—It does one's heart good to see a merry round faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich and yet so industrious—patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about his character. He is generally hospitable—eats and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out of you with double compound interest, as some I know will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation. It is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—disposed to deal in low and underhand cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society his best support—is the firm pillar that supports the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey locks:

Gentlemen! laugh at him if you will—but believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

Northern verge.—John Cleves Symmes continues to amuse the public with communications relating to his new theory of the earth. It appears by one published in the National Intelligencer, of Aug. 28, that he marks the verge, or extreme edge of the great northern opening, from latitude 68 deg. in Norway, tending south of west, to 50 deg. in the Pacific; thence, north of west, to the starting point in Norway; including within the sphere, the greater part of Iceland, Greenland and Siberia, and a part of Labrador, Hudson Bay, &c.

INGENUITY.

A London paper states that a Mr. Bedford has written Goldsmith's Deserved Village, the Traveller, Retaliation, Standard on the taking of Quebec, and a sonnet—the whole composing 1038 lines, and about 40,000 letters, in a square two and a half by two and a third inches. There are no abbreviations, and it may be distinctly read with a magnifying glass.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and other adventures &c &c."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.
The fast sailing ship Franklin, Captain Graham, arrived here last night in forty-one days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of July. To the polite attention of Captain Graham, the Editors of the American are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 28th of July, inclusive.

Intended Evacuation of Spain.

The London Courier of July 26 assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence:

The French Government have it in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along the river. The heavy artillery has been drawn up, to invest the strong positions

on that line.

It is the intention of the Duke de Angouleme to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favorable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain.—The dissensions, in fact, between the royalists themselves form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes.

The letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written as we stated, "by a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain," corroborates what we have said. The following passages from that letter discloses important facts:

"The French are not masters here.—The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angouleme, or his adherents. They are anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes, and to endeavor to save the King's life, by giving favorable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent friends and allies.

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must, in a short time, force that Power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may."

Night of Corunna.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's, BRISTOL, July 25th—Arrived L'Astrea, Corteno, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant, with despatches. Up to that period the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating."

The London Globe of July 25th, says: "We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th in the Atreveda. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and thirty waggon loads of dead. On the 19th, the Atreveda was still in sight of Corunna, and the Constitutional flag was flying.

No immediate communication from our brave countryman Mr. Robert Wilson has been received, but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he may soon be enabled to renew his useful services."

The London Globe of July 26 says:—"It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legislature that Cadiz is amply provisioned for three months."

There has been a misunderstanding between the blockading Squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregarded the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please."

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

PLYMOUTH, JULY 22.

The Augusta, of and from, Corunna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appeared to have quitted that place in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th inst. by about 8,000 French.

"It is said that in this attack 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling, (the number not stated,) but that five or six Spanish officers have been wounded and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in his thigh, and a Colonel Light (one of his aides-de-camp) severely wounded.

Important Patriot Victory.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 3.

The brig Greek, captain Smith, arrived here last evening in 18 days from Curacao, brings the following important intelligence of the success of the Colombian arms:

On the 7th of August the Spanish Frigate Constitution and Corvette Ceres arrived at Curacao from Maracaibo—they communicated the following intelligence:

—that on the 26th July, Commodores Padilla and Beluche, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of brigs Independencia and Mora, and schooners Spartana and Constitution, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of Commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schooners and twenty-five gun-boats.—The action was severe and ended in almost the total destruction of the Spanish squadron; the brig and schooner were blown up, and the rest captured or destroyed with the exception of the schooner Especial, in which Commodore Laborde made his escape to his ship lying outside the bar. The Spanish confess the loss of 1500 men, among whom they count 160 officers; out of 100 men landed from the commodore's ship, only eleven returned.

9. The suspension of hostilities shall continue for the term of 18 months.

Within the said term, the government of the state of Buenos Ayres shall negotiate by means of a plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and conformably to the law of the 19th of June, the celebration of a definite treaty of peace and friendship between His Catholic majesty and the states of the American continent to which said law refers.

9. In the event of a renewal of hostilities, these shall not take place, nor shall the relations of commerce cease until four months after such intermission.

10. The law existing in the Spanish monarchy, as well as in the state of Buenos Ayres, relative to the inviolability of property, although that of enemies, shall have full effect, in the event mentioned in the preceding article, in the territories of the governments that ratify this treaty and reciprocally.

11. As soon as the government of Buenos Ayres may be authorised by the representatives of the state to ratify this convention, it shall negotiate with the government of Chile, Peru, and the other provinces of the Rio de la Plata for their joining in the same; and the commissioners of His Catholic majesty shall take at the same time all the means conducive to its having the promptest and fullest effect on the part of the authorities of His Catholic majesty.

12. For the due effect and validity of this convention, the necessary number shall be sealed by the commissioners of His Catholic majesty with their seals, and by the government of Buenos Ayres with the seal of foreign relations.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th.
Bernardino Rivadavia, Antonio Luis Pereyra, Luis de la Robla.

NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Letters have been received by the Resident Agent to the Colonization Society in this city, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, from the Society's Principal Agent (Dr. ATREY) at the Colony, of a very late date, and satisfactory nature. The intelligence, up to the 21st of July, is as favorable as could have been reasonably expected. Only eight deaths by fever have occurred during the rains—five adults, and three children; and these deaths were occasioned rather through the unavoidable exposures of the patient, than through the violence of the disease. The affairs of the colony may now be considered as prosperous, instead of adverse.

It becomes highly necessary for the Boston editors to ascertain how it happened that they were gullied into the belief of such an abominable pack of stories as they sent abroad as news from Mesurado, such as all the people being dead, and the rest dying, and the Fort being carried off in a whirlwind. [Nat. Intel.]

Dr. Ayres under date July 21, 1823, says, that his confidence in the success of the Colony is no wise abated—the Colonists, he observes, will in two or three weeks, be placed on their own lots, and go to work for themselves.

Conspiracy at Havana.—By an arrival at Baltimore, the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has received information that a pretty formidable conspiracy among the natives (blacks and mulattoes) had been suppressed by the energetic measures of the Governor, Gen. Vives. The plot was discovered to the Governor by a mulatto only a short time before it was to have broken out. The object of the conspirators was to rid the island of European and white population. It is said that a General holding a command among the soldiers, was privy to the plot.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 4.
Four-horned Rams.—The brig American, from Rio Grande, has brought out three four-horned rams, too horns on the head elevated, and the others bending downwards, with the usual crooks in them. No animal could be better prepared for self-defence, and none so well calculated to withstand heavy battering. [Gaz.]

Constitutions.—It is a curious fact, that an application has been made by the Portuguese Government to the Dutch Consul, at Lisbon, for a copy of the Constitution of the Netherlands granted in the year 1814, under the auspices of England. The Consul not having a copy in his possession—nor contemplating, perhaps, the possibility of such a request—has written to his Court to obtain one perfectly correct, and well authenticated.

Meteoric Stone.—A Mr. Dinsmore, in Maine, states, that as he was at work in his field in the afternoon of the 7th of August, he heard an unusual noise directly over his head, like the firing of many guns in repeated succession, which continued 4 or 5 minutes. About 5 minutes after this sound had ceased, he heard a rustling kind of noise, and looked up to discover the cause, when he saw what looked like a thick cloud in rapid motion, and at that instant heard something strike the ground near him. On examining, he found that a stone had entered the ground about 6 inches, and on striking another stone, had burst into small pieces. The stone was of an ashy-grey color, and was covered with a coat of oxide of iron.

5. The relations of maritime commerce with the Spanish nation and the state ratify this convention, shall be adjusted by special convention, to be entered into immediately after the present.

6. Neither the authorities that govern



CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N.C.

September 23, 1823.

GEN. PAEZ.

An interesting letter is published in the 'Colombiano,' a South American paper, written by Col. Young, of the Colombia army, giving an interview with the President of the United States, for the purpose of getting his permission for the entrance of two sons of the brave and patriotic Gen. Paez, a chief of the army of Colombia, into the United States military academy at West Point. The two young gentlemen were admitted. This act of hospitality on the part of the United States' government, towards Gen. Paez, will appear the more flattering and complimentary, when it is known that there are now on the list of applications for admission to the Military Academy, the names of more than a thousand young gentlemen, some of whom applied two or three years since.

It must be as flattering to our national feeling, to see distinguished foreigners giving the preference to our institutions over those of any other country, as it is to them to receive from our government that hospitality and national comity which is due from one sovereign state to another,—more especially those nations, between whose inhabitants there is as great a community of principle and interest, as between the citizens of the United States, and those of our sister Republic of Colombia.

How superlatively mortified must those red-hot reformers be, who fretted their gizzards almost to strangulation, during the two last sessions of Congress, to abolish the United States Military Academy at West Point, now to see that institution in so flourishing and prosperous a state, that it has justly become the boast and ornament of our country, and the admiration of foreigners. How infinitely little they must appear, on a self-examination, to see themselves thwarted in all their efforts at a radical annihilation of the most admired measures of our government, and the overthrow of that system, on the preservation of which, the very existence of our Representative Republican form of government vitally depends.

It must be a source of unpleasant reflection to the hero of Orleans, and to his patriotic fellow-citizens of Tennessee, that the delegation in Congress from that State, should be the first to Cocke a Cannon at the Military Academy, and to keep up an inveterate fire from their lungs at the friends of the institution, with a view of frightening them into an abandonment of it.

But the intrepid defenders of that strong hold of freemen, have always gallantly beaten off their enemies; and are now so safely entrenched in the hearts of their countrymen, that the fire of the radical forces cannot harm them. Indeed, it is problematical whether hostilities will again be commenced; for it is known that some heavy pieces of Cannon will not be brought into the field the ensuing campaign.

AARON BURR.

We published, a few weeks since, in the Western Carolinian, an article from a northern paper, making mention that a son of Col. Alexander Hamilton, and a son of Col. Aaron Burr, are both employed in writing in the same office in Missouri. It seems this is a mistake. The Charleston City Gazette says, which, upon examination and inquiry, we find to be true, that Col. Burr never had a son. And it is ascertained that all the sons of Col. Hamilton have offices of their own, in which to employ themselves. At the mention of the name of Aaron Burr, we cannot but recall to memory the scenes of 1801, 2, and 3,—when that wicked man attempted to raise the standard of treason in our country; but as his political career has a long time since passed by, and he now peacefully practises his profession in the city of New-York, unhonored and almost unknown by the rising generation, feelings of charity and commiseration should prompt us to let his gray hairs glide uninteruptedly into the grave.

At our latest dates from Washington City, the President of the United States and all the members of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of War, were absent taking their summer recreations. Mr. Calhoun alone remained at his post.

Accounts have been received from Mexico as late as the 24th June, by way of New Orleans. The new Congress was to meet on the 31st October; the form of government will then be fixed upon. It will most likely be a Federative Republic, as many of the provinces have declared for that, or death!

NEW PAPER.

The Georgetown Gazette, is proposed to be printed in Georgetown, South-Carolina, by T. T. Fay. Mr. Fay says he intends to publish his paper on as large a sheet as that on which the Charleston Mercury is printed; that he will publish twice a week at first, in order the sooner to complete the publication of the whole of Count Las Cases Journal. His paper will be commenced in a few weeks. It will probably be an interesting and useful journal. Price \$3 per year.

SPAIN AND SOUTH-AMERICA.

Our last intelligence from Spain wears a very flattering complexion. The events that have transpired in the Peninsula for three or four months past, have been of a cast to fill the mind of every friend to liberty and humanity, with desponding fears; but if we may place any reliance on the accounts contained in the London Courier, we have reason to hope that the spirit of freedom will ultimately triumph in Spain, priestcraft and bigotry will eventually be overthrown, and a beautiful system of rational liberty be permanently established, where intolerance and monkish tyranny have long reigned and enslaved the intellect of man.

From South America, our intelligence is of the most pleasing nature. The independence of Buenos Ayres is acknowledged by the mother country, and royal rule is circumscribed to a weak, insulated post in Colombia. We refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns of this week's Carolinian.

Errata.—The reader will please to make the following typographical corrections in the "Ode for the 4th of July, 1823," published in our paper of the 9th inst: Instead of "Her radiant arm infolds," read, "Her radiant form infolds."—And instead of "Enclosed with gems her dazzling zone," read, "Enchanted with gems her dazzling zone," &c.

Amidst the various cares and perplexities incident to our business, it is morally impossible always to pay that attention to the proofs of the paper, which the literary character of a respectable journal demands. The varied details required in a country printing establishment, will not warrant an exclusive devotion to the editorial department.

THE REV. MR. GREEN,

Who was appointed by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church an agent to make collections for the Episcopal Funds of this Diocese, will visit and preach at the following places: At Lexington, on Sunday, the 21st of September; at Christ's Church, Rowan, on Thursday, the 25th; at Salisbury, the 28th; at St. Michael's, Irredell, the 30th; at Morganton, Burke county, on Sunday, the 5th of October; at Lincolnton, on the 9th; at Whitehaven, on the 12th; at Charlotte, Mecklenburg, on the 14th; and at Wadesboro, on the 17th.

COMMUNICATED.

We are requested to state, that the Rev. Lewis Skidmore, of the Methodist persuasion, will preach at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday evening, the 2d of October next, at early candle-light.

Information has been received, that the Rev. Dr. Ward, of the East-India mission, died on the 7th of March last, at Serampore. Dr. Ward was one of the ablest and most devoted of the missionaries in India. It will be recollect that he, about two years since, by his activity and zeal in the cause of missions, collected contributions in the United States, for the furtherance of missions in the Oriental countries, to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Health of the season.—Every enjoyment with which Heaven favors us, is rendered doubly grateful by being placed in contrast with the ill incident to our sublunar existence. From hence it is, that the citizens of Salisbury, this season, feel and so generally express their gratitude to the God of nature, for the continuance of "health, peace and competence." Perhaps it may be safely said, that not a town in the United States, of equal population, has been freer of disease during the summer months, than has Salisbury this season. Out of a population of about 1200 souls, there is not, at this time, one single case of endemic fever, and but a few persons slightly affected with theague.

North-Carolina Currency.—We are pleased to observe, that our State Bank notes have risen in value, in the New-York market, from 10 per cent below par, to 5*½*. As the trade of the State is beginning to seek its proper market, we have no doubt but our notes will soon be received in the northern towns at par. Our Virginia friends will soon have the mortification to see, that the great excitement they raised against the North-Carolina Banks, will be dissipated like fog,—and themselves remain the only sufferers, by the loss of their former valuable trade from this State.

Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, has been appointed by Gov. Holmes, Commissioner to superintend the sale of Cherokee lands, as advertised in this paper, to take place at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 22d inst.

Dr. Hamilton, who married a young lady in Vermont, and then basely deserted her, and married another in New-Jersey, and served her the same trick, has been arrested in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he had "sunk the doctor," and hired himself out as a journeyman shoemaker, probably with a view of "raising the wind," to enable him to marry a third wife. It is hoped he may now suffer as "considerably" as the law will allow of, for having so wantonly sported with female innocence and happiness.

SAGE.

It is said that the Dutch, on their second voyage to China, carried dried sage, which they exchanged for tea; they received three or four pounds of tea for one of sage.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Carter—Andrew Wilson, senate; Isaac Hellen, and Edward H. Bell, commons.

Haywood—Thomas Love, senate; James R. Love, and Nisan Edmondston, commons.

In Orange county, Thomas Ruffin, Michael Holt, Willie P. Mangum, and Jas. S. Smith, are elected delegates to the Convention meeting, which is to take place in Raleigh the first Monday in November next.

In Chatham, Wimship Stedman, and Richard Prosser, are elected delegates to the above meeting.

And in Washington, Thomas Settle, and John Bethell, are elected delegates as above.

North Carolina Members

To the Eighteenth Congress, the first session of which commences in Washington City, on the first Monday in December next.

1st District,	Alfred M. Gatlin,*
2d do.	Hutchens G. Burton,
3d do.	Theo. H. Hall,
4th do.	Richd. D. Spaight,*
5th do.	Charles Hooks,
6th do.	Weldon N. Edwards,
7th do.	John Culpeper,*
8th do.	Willie P. Mangum,*
9th do.	Boms: M. Saunders,
10th do.	John Long, Jr.
11th do.	Henry W. Conner,
12th do.	Robert B. Vance,*
13th do.	Lewis Williams.

* New members.

Gen. John Geddes has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Charleston.

Walter Leake has been re-elected Governor of the State of Mississippi.

Iseral Pickens is re-elected Governor of Alabama, by a majority of about 2,000 votes over his opponent, Henry Chambers.

Scipio, a negro fellow who was condemned to death by the Court of Magistrates in Charleston, last year, for being implicated in the insurrection among the blacks of South-Carolina, but whose punishment was commuted to transportation for life, lately returned to Charleston. His return excited a good deal of alarm among the inhabitants, for fear of a second plot. He was, however, after some difficulty, taken last week; and it don't appear that any thing like an understanding existed between him and any other of the blacks of the City, or State. What is to be the fate of Scipio now, is not certain; but he will either suffer death, or be removed from the State, never to return.

The White Hall (N. York) Emporium, states, that every steamboat which arrives there from Canada, brings on an average, 100 Irish emigrants.

A very large Panther has lately been killed in Pendleton district, S. C. by a Mr. Wilson. He measured eight feet, from the nose to the tail.

A Mr. Fogg, of Scituate, Massachusetts, has been admitted to practise as an attorney in the county courts of that State. When Mr. Fogg rises at the bar, we should suppose that the judge and jury would hardly be able to see their way clear. The "mystery of the law," says the Charleston City Gazette, hardly need ed this veil; its "glorious uncertainty" is already proverbial.

Another Fight.—A soldier and a baker, quartered at Chambly, Lower Canada, agreed to settle a dispute by a pitched battle, with fists. At the fifteenth round, the baker hit his antagonist so powerful a blow in the jugular vein, that he soon after expired.

Another instance of forgery was lately detected in New-York. A Mrs. Wier, assisted by a paramour of hers, forged a check on a bank for \$800, with her husband's name to it. They got the money, and decamped together. The wretches were, however, taken, and \$750 recovered. The grand jury made presentment against the woman; but as she might be a party to the matter, the husband's testimony was not received; and therefore the hussy and her late partner were acquitted.

A company of gentlemen caught, on the 1st inst. at one haul of a seine, in the Delaware, 279 drum fish, averaging 35 pounds each, amounting to 9765 pounds, which, calculating according to the Philadelphia price, would be worth \$1000. This fish story is told in the Bridgeton Whig.

Five hundred "righte merrie," pug nacious fellows, full of fun and frolic, assembled at Pittsburg last week, and nominated Gen. Jackson for the successor of Mr. Monroe. Clay, Adams, and Calhoun, received each a few votes; and that "wonderful man," who conceived the delightful idea of grafting the white's upon the Indian stock, as a means of civilizing the latter, received one vote.

[Newark Eagle.]

One stalk of corn, the growth of one kernel, is now growing on a lot in Patterson, N. J. with 12 ears upon it.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our means of ascertaining the fact, do not authorise us to say with confidence, which of the two candidates, Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams, is most popular with the people in this section of the State; we are satisfied, however, that they prefer either of these gentlemen to Mr. Crawford.

We have heretofore avoided the publication of articles on this subject, the discussion of which we deem premature. The time, however, has arrived when the public mind should be prepared for the judicious selection of a Chief Magistrate; and, as a competent knowledge of the candidates can be best obtained by a candid enquiry into their respective qualifications, we shall present our readers with such occasional notices as may subserve that object.

Newbern (North-Carolina) Sentinel.

Nothing like keeping up the Steam.—On the first trip of the steam boat this season, to test her speed and machinery, upwards of 500 persons embarked on board, and after enjoying a hearty dinner, and the glass had gone round cheerily, it was determined to make a President to these U. States, when Henry Clay eclipsed the others; John Q. Adams, a few lengths behind; John C. Calhoun, close at the heels of Mr. A.; and Wm. H. Crawford, distanced. It appears by the Buffalo Journal of this week, that on the last trip of the steam boat, Mr. Adams was the favorite candidate.—Black Rock Beacon.

ALBANY, N. Y. SEPT. 4.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

If the language held by the public journals of this state, be any criterion of the public feeling, then we may set it down as a certainty, that Mr. CRAWFORD is not the choice of the people, nor of the republican party, for their next president. Indeed it would seem that his friends have embarked in a cause which will utterly turn out forlorn hope, and we may expect to see them using every stratagem to secure the object of their wishes, independent of all agency on the part of the people. To this end, the patriotic state paper has assumed, what its director deems conciliating language, and endeavors to allay the suspicions which its imprudent course has awakened. It is but a few days since that patriotic journal declared, that it was a dangerous experiment to give the people the choice of presidential electors, because popular excitement would prevail. But, finding that a strong current of popular indignation was setting against him for making this imprudent and scandalous declaration, Mr. Van Buren now weekly admits that if the measure "should be ultimately demanded by the people, we shall give to the proposition our cheerful approbation and support." Verily, the sovereign people owe his majesty many thanks for this great condescension!

We repeat what we have heretofore said on this subject, it is the object of Mr. Van Buren to allay all excitement on this question, till after the election, as he is in hopes that he can get a majority of members of the legislature regularly nominated who will stand pledged to go with him in procuring the present mode of appointing the electors, so that he can fulfil his bargain for the sale of the votes of this great state to Mr. Crawford. Let those interested look to this, when they go to the polls—and act as becomes freemen.

[Republican.]

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

The National Advocate says that "Mr. Monroe owes his support to the friends of Mr. Crawford." How shall we treat this stupendous slander? Mr. Monroe, a soldier of the revolution, the confidential friend of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—the man who has served his country in almost every distinguished station—who has toiled in times of difficulty and danger, in peace and in war, for forty odd years—and this man "owes his support to the friends of Mr. Crawford." This patriot whom the country delights to honour, whose transit has been applause, and whose praise is now heard in a nation's acclamis; and he "owes his support to the friends of Mr. Crawford." Mr. Monroe, who generously extended the hand of friendship to this man, who was ready to supplant him in the Caucus in 1816, and too magnanimously gave him an honourable station by his side, which has warmed a serpent to life, with all the willingness, but without the power to strike his benefactor; and "he owes his support to the friends" of this man. This is really a profanation too monstrous to be treated tamely. But it is finally harmless. A nation's gratitude will continue to swell the fame of our venerable chief magistrate; whilst a nation's reprobation will sink the man who sits at his footstool, too weak to emulate his influence, and too corrupt to imitate his virtues.

Vice President's accounts.—It is mentioned that vice president Tompkins has effected a settlement of his accounts with government, and a balance of \$30 or \$40,000 is found in his favor. His claims were upwards of \$100,000.

An advertisement in a Baltimore paper, for a meeting of the citizens of the county, to hear the merits of the candidates of

Sir Humphrey Davy and the Duke of Wellington, it is said, have become proprietaries to Mr. Perkins' new steam engine project, and his success is now spoken of as no longer doubtful.

It is estimated that the damage done to the plantations on the Mississippi, in consequence of the late inundation, will not fall much short of three millions of dollars.

Economy of old times.—About the year 1863, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that no member thereof should "come into the House, during its session, barefoot, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps!"

Sickness near Philadelphia.—A very fatal malady was prevalent in the vicinity of Philadelphia, at our latest dates. In some instances, not one member of a family is able to assist the others. A public meeting has been held, for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent.

The trustees of the Banking Company at Marietta, in Pennsylvania, have offered a reward of \$1000, for the apprehension of the villains who robbed that bank of a large amount of paper, by seizing the cashier, holding a pistol to his breast, and forcing him to go with them and unlock the vault.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) says the Providence Journal, the site which, 40 years ago, was a howling wilderness, the abode of the savage, and the resort of beasts of prey, now contains from 9 to 10,000 inhabitants, and nearly 2000 houses, many of which are splendid. As a manufacturing town, it is exceeded by few in the United States, and is said to be justly styled the "Manchester of the west."

Dwarf.—There is now exhibiting in Boston a male dwarf, born in Maine, who is about 20 years of age, and measures but 37 inches in height.

Dyspepsia.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, says he has been completely cured of the dyspepsia by drinking sassafras tea. The relief found by chewing the leaves and buds, first caused him to think of the tea.

Loss by a whale.—A captain and boat's crew, belonging to a Nantucket whale ship, have been lost in the Pacific Ocean. They had fastened to a whale, which either destroyed the boat or carried it down.

A gentleman of Louisville, (Ky.) had, in the process of a fatal disease, a large cavity, 4 inches deep and 3 in diameter, formed in the brain, from whence excavated half a pound of brain. The excavation was directly through the organs of firmness and veneration. Yet this gentleman retained his faculties entire, and was remarkable till his death for firmness of character.

Seventy kernels of ripe coffee are stated to have been obtained from one seed, sown last year at Norridgewock, Maine, and a plant now in a garden there is expected to yield considerably over 100 seeds. The coffee ripens and comes to maturity about the same time that the Indian corn does.

An aggravated case of crim. con. has been brought out in Nantucket. A gentleman of that place, after being married only a few months to a young, beautiful and accomplished girl, was obliged to make a voyage to the South Seas. After a necessary absence of two years, he recently returned, and found that his wife had gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," having died in giving birth to the child of her seducer.

Origin of Slander.—Mother Jasper told me that she heard Greatwood's wife say, that John Hardstone's aunt mentioned to her, that Mrs. Tusty was present when the widow Barkman said, capt. Heartall's cousin thought Ensign Doolittle's sister believed, that old Mrs. Oxby reckoned, that Sam Trifle's better half had told Mrs. Spaulding, that she heard John Rhymers wife say, that her mother told her—that Mrs. Garden had two husbands!!!

Minister to France.—It is rumored that Mr. Wirt, Attorney General of the U. States, and Mr. Brown, a Senator in Congress from Louisiana, are both thought of as successors of Mr. Gallatin to the court of St. Cloud.

National Lottery.—Respecting the Lottery under this name, a writer in the Portland Statesman informs us—that suits are pending against Col. Wood of Providence, and Mr. Clark of Richmond, to be decided in February next—that the managers and their bondmen are abundantly able to pay the prizes, and it appears to him certain that they can be compelled to do so, even if the City of Washington is not bound—and that it is advisable to conform to the face of the ticket, and demand payment within twelve months from the drawing.—Charleston City Gazette.

An advertisement in a Baltimore paper, for a meeting of the citizens of the county, to hear the merits of the candidates of

the next delegation canvassed, notifies to the public, that some fine bows and arrows would be provided to amuse the company; or in other words, that there would be the entertainments of cock-fighting and horse racing.—Char. Courier.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 11.
Cotton, 12 to 13¢; flour, fine, 5¢; superfine, 5¢; wheat, 85¢ to 90¢; whiskey, 40 to 42¢; peach brandy, 50 to 62¢; apple do. 45 to 50¢; corn, 45 to 55¢; bacon, 10 to 12¢; salt, Turks Island, 85¢ to 90¢; per bushel; molasses, 45¢; sugar, muscovado, 9¢ to 10¢; coffee, prime, green, 20 to 31¢; 2d and 3d quality, none; tea, hyson, 1 to 25¢; flax-seed 75¢; tallow, 8 to 9¢; beeswax, 30 to 35¢; tobacco, 10 to 12¢; bacon, 9 to 12¢; lard, 7 to 10¢; butter, 10 to 20¢; oats, 32 to 35¢; bacon, 10 to 12¢; bacon, 9 to 12¢; lard, 7 to 10¢; iron, 5 to 6 dols.; salt, bacon, 1 dol.; sugar, 7 to 12 dols.; codfish, 18 to 20¢; molasses, 40 to 50¢.

CHESTERFIELD PRICES, Sept. 4.
Cotton, 9 to 12¢; flour, new per barrel, 6¢; old 4 to 5¢; corn, bush, 40 to 50¢; oats, 30 to 40¢; peas, 65 to 75¢; wheat, gal. 40 to 45¢; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45¢; Tobacco, 3 to 4¢; Bacon, 9 to 12¢; Lard, 7 to 10¢; Butter, 10 to 20¢; Oats, 32 to 35¢; Bacon, 10 to 12¢; Bacon, 9 to 12¢; Lard, 7 to 10¢; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bacon, 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols.; Codfish, 18 to 20¢; Molasses, 40 to 50¢.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 8.
Cotton, 9, Island, 20 to 33, stained do. 12 to 16; Santos, 19 to 20; short staples 12 to 15; rice, prime, 34¢; inferior to good, 24 to 25; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33¢ to 35¢; N. E. Rum, 2 to 3¢; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34¢; Tobacco, 2 to 4¢; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9¢; Beef, Boston, 12¢; No. 1, prime & 1; No. 2, 6 to 7¢; Bacon, No. 2, 5¢; No. 3, 3¢; Bacon, 9 to 9¢; Dundee Lard, 10¢; Bagging, 22 to 25¢; Lard, 9 to 10¢; Rum, Jan. 3¢; Tea, 35 to 40¢ per lb.; Wine, 65¢; Molasses, 63¢; Black Pepper, 30 to 35¢; Pineapple, 28 to 30¢.

N. Carolina Salt, 5 & 6 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4¢ & 5¢.
Remarks.—The advance in price, in the European markets, occasioned a stir in ours, in the early part of the week, when most of the few lots of *Uplands* remaining on hand, were sold at our quotations; being an advance of one cent in the pound on our last quotations. From present prospects, the new crop will open at much higher rates than had been anticipated.

DIED,
On the 3d inst. at the house of James Waugh, in Stokes county, N. C. Michael M'Dowell, Esq. in the 42d year of his age. Mr. M'Dowell had been on business in the lower parts of Virginia, and was returning to his family in Georgia.

THE LINCOLN COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

takes this opportunity to inform the public, that their Machine is now in operation at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork, two miles from Lincolnton, and attended by a good hand. All reasonable attention will be given to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. It is required of those who bring wool to be carded, to pick and oil it, in the proportion of one pound of lard or oil to ten pounds of wool.

Also, the Company will have their *Oil Mill* in operation in a few days. The company will purchase *Flax Seed*, for which they will give cash, or take it in payment for oil, or carding wool.

JAS. BIVINGS, for the Lincoln C. M. Company.

Sept. 16, 1822. 374

THOMAS V. CANNON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Horse for Sale.

I will offer a mule, on the 2d of October next, in Mocksville, the most agreeable Young Curios. Turn, and stand, and eat, twelve months, and the balance on two years credit, the purchaser giving bond and security.

W. J. PARKER.

Sept. 13, 1823. 1w

BANK STOCK, ON CREDIT.

FIFTY-SIX shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cross, sen'r, deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next. Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.

Also, will be sold, at public sale, at the same time, and same conditions, an elegant bay Horse.

JOSHUA GAY.

EDWD. CRESS.

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1823.

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" The Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, will publish the above advertisement till day of sale, and forward the accounts to this office for payment.

Selling unusually Low.

POET.

HEAVEN.

"This world's" not "all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given"—
He that hath sooth'd a widow's woe,
Or wip'd an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he that walks life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He that the christian's course hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span
In love to God and love to man
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

ACROSTIC.

C onstant in the cause he first began,
A fearless minister, a dauntless man;
L ead by no sordid love of place or praise,
H onor the guiding orb his soul obeys:
O pen to truth; to weakness, error, blind;
U nmatch'd in merit, unsurpassed in mind,
N o chief more fit could our republic find!

BOB SHORT.

TALE.

More charming, fair, or bright, or young,
Or sweeter nought could make her:
And why?—because there was no tongue
To the modest little Quaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From an address to the Members of Solomon's Lodge, No. 6, of Poughkeepsie, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, A. D. 1823; by James G. Brooks, esq.

It is now nearly three thousand years since the foundation of Masonry; as yet it has resisted the destroying hand of time. Kingdoms have arisen, flourished and fallen—the rock of power, the adamant of genius, have crumbled—moral earthquakes have dashed in ruin the strongest, the fairest fabrics of human enterprise and of human wisdom; Masonry has remained unbroken—it has not bent to the storm, nor hath it died in the sluggish calm. If we examine the nature and progress of man's institutions, we shall find them all partaking of that mutability which characterizes his own strange, and fitful, and feverish existence: perishable himself, how can he confer eternity upon his works? He erects his statue of brass, the colossus of ages—triumphant Time! thou hurlest in the dust! True he can ascend the everdurable arch of Fame, and inscribe there the letters of his immortality—he can kindle the fire of his renown which blazes for ages, a beacon to the universe; but he cannot retain the last faint sigh of existence, nor protect his trophies against the scythe of destruction. Go, and hear this truth from the melancholy picture of History! Go, and moralize amidst the ruins of Thebes, and ask where are her hundred gates, her thousands of chariots, and her millions of warriors!

"Ah! there is desolation cold;
The desert serpent dwells alone,
Where grass o'er-grows each mould'ring stone,
And stones themselves to ruin grown,
Are gray and death-like old."

Go and learn wisdom from solitary Tyre, and ask where are her golden palaces, and her numberless natives? Go and ask of Egypt where are her twenty thousand cities, her temple of the sun, her Oracle of Ammon, and her sacred fountain; there the sun now shines on a bleak waste, the voice of the oracle hath been silent for ages, and the wild weed hath long waved in the bed of its fountain! Let Macedon produce the trophies of her conquering son—let Persia shew the diadem of Cyrus, and the spear of Cambyses; they are enveloped by the oblivious pall, and the mournful voice of History tells only that they have been. So it is with man, and with the works of man—child of doubt and danger—the sceptre of uncertainty bends over his troubled slumber, darkens the warm noon of his manhood, and extends his dusky arm over the evening of his decline—he walks forth in his majesty, the image of God, and the Lord of creation—his path is on the mighty deep—his footsteps are on the lofty mountain—he stands on his proud eminence, and looks down on a subject world. Look once again, and where is he?—The mysterious fire of his existence is extinguished—the cold cold presses on his bosom—the dull worm banquets on that brow where once sparkled genius and beauty—and the charnel shroud enwraps that form where once glowed

the star of honor and the purple of dominion!

Since, then, instability is inherent in the very nature of man, and spreads itself over all his works, we can best judge of the value of all institutions by their longer or shorter resistance to subduing time. We are safe in the assertion that no society can compete with ours in duration. It has resisted every change and braved every tempest: it hath stood firm and beheld the wide-spreading pine of Assyria strewing the earth with its branches, in vast and gigantic ruin—it hath seen the rising flood of mighty hosts desolate imperial Babylon—it hath seen the starry throne of the just Haroon broken down—it hath seen the majestic eagle of the Romans, extending his dark form over battle-fields,

"Where death's brief pang was quickest,
And the battle's wrecks lay thickest,
Strew'd beneath the advancing banner
Of the eagle's burning crest;
There, with thunder-clouds to fan her,
Who could then her wing arrest,
Victory beaming from her breast?

Ah, that wing was arrested, and the proud bird struck down, a prey to the vultures of the northern forests. So it hath been—the pomp, the pageantry, the mightiness of nations have been humbled; the hand of obscurity had spread its folds over peace, and temple, and tower. The fierce storm of war, and the lazy moth of luxury, have united in this work of destruction; and the impetuous wave of Time hath ever been chequered by the fragments of glory, and the wrecks and magnificence, floating along in fearful and melancholy ruin.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

RULING A WIFE.

A young married man, named John King, was brought before the Magistrate, charged with having assaulted Hannah Maria, his wife.

John King is something in the coal trade, and he appeared before his Worship in scarlet plush breeches, white cotton mud bespotted stockings, and short gaiters to match; a flannel-colored kersey wove jacket tucked under one arm, and a fan tail'd shallow under the other. His spouse, Hannah Maria—a very pretty decently-dressed young woman, appeared to be precisely 'as ladies wish to be who love their lords,' and she had moreover a little John King in her arms—their first pledge of love: and a very nice little pledge it was—with lace cap, beaver hat and feathers, and all that sort of thing—such a bantling, in short, as John King, or any King, might well be proud of.

Hannah Maria stated, that she had been married to John King 'seventeen months come next Saturday week'; and, though he was a good, painstaking husband enough, he was so fond of ruling her that he beat her almost every day.

His Worship observed, that by her accounts, John King appeared to be a pains-giving, as well as pains-taking, husband; but she must confine her evidence to some particular and recent instance of his severity.

Hannah Maria dropped a curt'sy, slapped little John King, on his little fat arm to make him lie quietly on her bosom, and proceeded to state how John King had brought her a beautiful flower for her bonnet—how he afterwards took her into the country on a visit to their friends—how their friends laughed and made fun of her flower—how she cut the flower out of her bonnet the moment she got home again—and how John King boxed both her ears for so doing, till he made her head ache for hours after.

"Well, John King, what have you to say in reply to all this?" asked his Worship.

John King rolled up the sides of his fan-tail'd shallow, and replied—"please your Worship, I'm a man what likes to keep a good house over my head, and to have every thing genteel and comfortable about me."

"May be so, John King"—rejoined his Worship—"but it does not follow that you are to beat your wife—that is not the way to be genteel and comfortable, I should think."

"Why your Worship," replied John King, "perhaps it isn't the best way; but it's desperate hard, when I have been working and slaving to make her look nice, that she should set about and pull the flower to pieces in her passion, and all because of foolish nonsense. It's a poor wife that can't stand a bit of a joke, your Worship!"

His Worship admitted this fact; and told Hannah Maria he thought she had

been somewhat to blame. "At the same time, John King," added his Worship, "she must not be beat—she is your wife, whom you have solemnly sworn to love and cherish so long as you both shall live: and if I hear any further complaints of you, I shall hold you to bail to keep the peace towards her. In the mean time I shall order the present warrant to be suspended; and I recommend you to go home together, forgive and forget all that has past, and live more peacefully in future.

John King promised that he would do so, but Hannah Maria did not seem to have much faith in his promise; and she slowly followed him out of the office, evidently dissatisfied with the issue.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.
NEW APPLICATION OF STEAM.

Incubation by steam process.—A man of respectable appearance appeared before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, yesterday, to make known his discovery of an infallible mode of producing chickens from eggs, without waiting for the delays of nature. He then placed upon the chief clerk's desk a basket containing chickens and ducks, which were hatched in the artificial way, and appeared to be well acquainted with the person who introduced them to the dignity of the city's notice.

The Lord Mayor wished to know in what manner the Chief Magistrate of the City of London could be interested in any new plan for the bringing forward of chickens, in any other than the natural way, all natural productions being confessedly superior to those which were forced?

The chicken-hatcher said, the invention had excited the astonishment of several noblemen, and gentlemen, and ladies, who were present while he was hatching, and that he could bring geese to perfection as well as ducks and hens. Of the importance of his plan, all over the empire, there could, therefore, be no doubt, and he was bound in duty to make known his discovery in the city of London first. He had brought with him as a sample of his skill but a few chickens and ducks, and his object was to have his Lordship's sanction, as a recommendation to the Society of Arts, who had informed him, that if he could prove his invention before the Chief Magistrate, he should receive the reward of 100 guineas.

The Lord Mayor thought the application was a very extraordinary one, and such as he certainly never heard of before. He had, however, no objection, if the Society of Arts required his concurrence in the new way of hatching eggs, to have an affidavit of the facts made before him.

The chicken-hatcher said, his labor in bringing the invention to maturity had been very great.

The Lord Mayor said, the hatcher could not mean that he sat himself.

The chicken-hatcher replied, that he meant the artificial incubation. He had not tried the experiment of taking the hen's place, nor indeed did he suppose that human incubation would do in the case of the eggs of that bird, or of the duck, whatever might be its success in producing the goose.

Mr. Hobler begged to call his Lordship's attention to a singular fact, that human incubation was adopted formerly by other nations, which were not far behind us in the arts. A Chinese ship of war captured an English vessel, and determined to convert the prisoners to some use. Employment was easily found for the carpenter, the shoemaker, and the other tradesmen on board; but what to do with a man of letters the conquerors could not for a long time determine. At length, after a deliberate consideration of the difficulty, they resolved to put a pair of feather breeches upon the man of letters, and to set him to hatch a number of goose-eggs; and, wonderful to relate, the young geese appeared in due time.

The chicken-hatcher then declared that his discovery far exceeded in its effects all that could be expected from any animal either with two or four legs, for he could produce the living young in a prime state, and in a shorter time than they could be produced according to the laws of nature. He had constructed a machine for the eggs, and by the judicious application of steam, contrived to fulfil the ends of nature, to the surprise of all who watched the progress of animation in the egg. When first he advanced in his labors with the engine, he was obliged to sit up 30 days and 30 nights to turn the eggs, lest the birds should

be deformed, but now he had brought the thing to such perfection that he was not obliged to sit up one night for a brood of 1000 chickens, and they appeared in a more unexceptionable character than if brought up under the care of their mothers.

The Lord Mayor asked what benefit arose from this discovery, as it was well known that poultry was in a great abundance.

The chicken-hatcher replied, that this immense advantage arose from it, that the public could always be accommodated with what were very frequent a great rarity—new laid eggs. The fowls which sprung out of the steem had the extraordinary faculty of laying at all seasons; whereas those which nature was the handmaid were not at all to be prevailed upon, except at stated periods, to supply the delicacy.

The Lord Mayor then signed an affidavit stating the powers of the invention, and the chicken-hatcher called together his chickens and ducks, which had amused themselves in the course of the investigation by feeding before his Lordship, and departed to wait upon the Secretary of the Society of Arts to receive the reward of one hundred guineas.

THE LAW.

Is like a mouse trap. You are first tempted to put your nose into it by the savoury smell of the toasted cheese, or in other words, the prospect of gaining an advantage. You venture a little further; the passage is narrow, it is crowded full of hungry attorneys, and you would fain draw back, but you find a hook in your ear pretty soon, and to go forward is the only remedy. The further you go in, the more impracticable is the retreat—at last you are in, head and feet; and then if they let you out, it will be because you are too poor for picking. He who knows enough of the law to keep out of it, is well off. It is often cheaper to give his demand, and ten pounds in the bargain, than to go to loggerheads and gain your suit. You may injure him, it is true—and you may bite your nose off to spite your face.

CARICATURES.

Two caricatures appeared in France at the time Monseigneur le Duc d'Angouleme entered Spain, which are described as follows:—The first represents a large gate on the frontier line of France and Spain, through which Spain is entered. On one side is the Duke d'Angouleme, followed by his army; on the other is Mina, who says to him—"Entrez Monseigneur, on ne paye qu'en sortant." (Come in, my Lord, entrance is paid only in going out.) In the second is seen a constitution, under the figure of a fine British cow. The Duke pulls it by the tail, Mina by the horns; in the mean time a highly decorated English officer milks the cow, and tells them: "Vous voyez bien que vous ne savez pas vous prendre."—(You see, gentlemen, that you don't know how to go about it.)

PEPPER.

Black Pepper, is the dried berry of a climbing, or trailing plant (*Piper nigrum*) which grows in the East Indies, and in most of the Islands of the Indian sea. Its stem has numerous joints, and throws out roots at every joint. The leaves which are somewhat egg-shaped, and pointed, are of a dusky brown color, and have each seven very strong nerves. The flowers are small and white. It is customary in the pepper grounds, in India, to mark out the fields into squares of six feet each, which is the usual distance allowed for the plants; and as these have not sufficient strength to support themselves in an upright growth, they are generally placed near a thorny kind of shrub, among the branches of which they creep like ivy. When they have run to a considerable height, the twigs, on which the berries hang, bend down, and the fruit appears in long slender clusters of from 20 to 50 grains, somewhat resembling branches of currants, but with this difference, that every grain adheres immediately to the common stalk, which occasions the cluster to be more compact. The berries are green when young, but turn to a bright red when ripe. As soon as they begin to redder, they are considered in a fit state to be gathered.

The chicken-hatcher then declared that his discovery far exceeded in its effects all that could be expected from any animal either with two or four legs, for he could produce the living young in a prime state, and in a shorter time than they could be produced according to the laws of nature. He had constructed a machine for the eggs, and by the judicious application of steam, contrived to fulfil the ends of nature, to the surprise of all who watched the progress of animation in the egg. When first he advanced in his labors with the engine, he was obliged to sit up 30 days and 30 nights to turn the eggs, lest the birds should

MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of this society was held at the church in Morganton, on Tuesday the 15th July. The day being very fine, we were permitted to see a larger concourse of people than was ever before assembled in the house. The exercises of the day were commenced with prayer by the Rev. R. J. Miller. The Rev. C. Eddy read a report of the last year's proceedings, and, in behalf of the board of managers, solicited the aid of all present to carry forward the great and holy work. Rev. Messrs. Miller, an Episcopal clergyman—Coffey, of the Baptist connexion—Gould, of Statesville, and Anderson, a missionary, in turn, favored the society with able and appropriate addresses, delivered with all that animation and pathos which the uncommonly interesting occasion was calculated to excite.

During the three hours which elapsed while these gentlemen were speaking, the audience was held in almost breathless silence to the last, no trace of lassitude could be discovered, but on the contrary, every countenance expressed more forcibly than it could have done by words, "It is good for us to be here." After the speeches, about forty individuals came forward and made themselves members, and it is with peculiar pleasure we notice the benevolence of a number of females, who unexpectedly solicited, that the honor and pleasure of bearing a part in the holy cause might be extended to them.

The facts stated in the report, respecting the multitude in our own country who are perishing for the want of that sacred book which guides to eternal life, could not but produce a chill like the shivering of death, in every feeling bosom, while an exhibition of what had been done in a short time to supply them, and the grateful manner in which the books had been received by those who are unable to purchase, could not but raise the highest emotions of gratitude, and strengthen the hope that the time is near, when all these destitute shall be supplied.

If we attach a proper value to that which enlarges the understanding, which ripens, as well as elevates the feelings,—which destroys sectarian zeal, and kindles in its place the pure zeal of brotherly love,—which teaches the tender sympathies of our nature to feel for moral as well as natural woe—and which prompts to that benevolent action by which distress is relieved, and man assimilated to his God. We cannot hesitate to say, that this anniversary was incomparably more important, and will be productive of more good than any occurrence ever before noticed in this county. This was the impression at the time, and we are sure those who were present will look forward with lively anticipation as to another year, while other friends of the Bible in the county will regret their absence, and resolve the next year to avoid the loss which they now sustain.

As none of the Methodist clergymen have been mentioned as present to take an active part with their brethren, it may be important to notice that their absence was not owing to any prejudice or unfriendly feeling. Some of them have been members of the society from the beginning,—all of them have spoken in favor of it, and the many private members of that denomination who were present, manifested as much pleasure, as much liberty, and as much love to the cause as any others. We have reason to believe that in this county, as in other places, this occasion will hereafter call together all those whose business it is to preach the gospel of peace, and no doubt the happy result will be to bind them together in christian love.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the present year:

COL. WM. W. ERWIN, President.
J. M. GREENLEE, Esq. 1st Vice Pres.
COL. WM. DICKSON, 2d Vice Pres.
DOCT. SAMUEL TATE, Treasurer.
REV. CHAUNCY EDDY, Sec'y.
THOS. WALTON, Esq. Cor. Sec'y.

Mr. Fox and Mrs. Montague were conversing one day in her own house on politics. In the course of their conversation the lady grew warm; at last she was so much nettled, by some remarks of Mr. Fox's, that she declared she did not care three ships of a house for him. Mr. Fox took out his pencil, and produced the following impromptu:

Says Montague to me, and in her own house,
I don't care for you three ships of a house;
I forgive it, for women, however well bred,
Still talk most of that which runs in their head.